REMARKS

I. Status of Claims

The Applicants have carefully considered the Office Action dated October 14, 2009, and the references it cites. Currently, claims 1-9 are pending in this application. The Examiner rejects:

- claims 1-3, 8, and 9 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over U.S Patent Publication No. 2004/0228315 to Malkamaki (*Malkamaki*) in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0115464 to Hwang (*Hwang*); and

- claims 4-7 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable over *Malkamaki* in view of *Hwang* and in further view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2005/0041626 to Tiirola et al. (*Tiirola*).

In response, the Applicants submit the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

II. Claim Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claim 1 recites a method for supporting pilot boost to the uplink dedicated channels comprising, *inter alia*, transmitting a first E-TFCI in a first transmission time interval (TTI) to a Node B by a UE before transmitting a first E-DCH in a second TTI corresponding to the first E-TFCI, wherein the second TTI includes a second E-TFCI that corresponds to a second E-DCH in a third TTI, adjusting an uplink pilot power boosting amplitude by the UE according to the E-TFCI, and performing an uplink inner loop power control by the Node B according to a measured SIR.

Applicants previously argued that the alleged combination fails to teach or suggest transmitting an E-TFCI to a Node B by a UE before transmitting an E-DCH corresponding to the E-TFCI. In response, the Examiner alleges that the E-TFCI is transmitted before the data. Specifically, the Examiner relies on a portion of *Malkamaki* that states:

> It is also possible to use the normal TFCI information to decode the E-DCH(s), too. Since the normal TFCI is interleaved over 10 ms, the decoding of the E-DCH(s) in this case can only be started after the TFCI has been decoded. This typically causes some extra delay. In order to get the full delay benefit of the shorter TTI (e.g., 2 ms),

> a new TFCI, called, e.g., E-TFCI is required, since the normal TFCI is available only after 10 ms (TTI of the conventional DCH). To allow decoding within a shorter time period, the E-TFCI should be provided in known positions for each 2 ms TTI.

See Malkamaki at [0041]. The Examiner alleges that the cited portion means that "the E-TFCI is needed before the E-DCH can be decoded." *See the Office Action at p. 3.*

Malkamaki describes that "a stream of placeholder bits is supplied to a channel multiplexing function of the at least one second transmission channel" and the "placeholder bits are then replaced at a later stage by an actual data stream of the first transmission channel." *See Malkamaki at Abstract.* More particularly, *Malkamaki* describes:

> a step of reserving space for the first transmission channel at predetermined positions by supplying a stream of placeholder bits to a channel multiplexing function of the at least one second transmission channel. The method includes the steps of generating a data stream of the first transmission channel and replacing said placeholder bits by said generated data stream of said first transmission channel.

See Malkamaki at [0013]. The placeholder bits are used to place E-DCH into the datastream and the "E-DCH samples are then extracted or copied, e.g. [sic] before the 10 ms de-interleaving, and processed separately." *See Malkamaki at [0037].* Applicants note that "the 2 ms TTI of the E-DCH channel corresponds to three time slots S, [and] E-DCH bits are then provided in one time slot of each 2 ms TTI." *See Malkmaki at [0039].* Stated differently, *Malkamaki* relates to placing E-DCH data into existing DPDCH and DPCCH communication channels by using placeholder bits across 3 timeslots (which, as noted above, is one TTI in the E-DCH).

For a receiving system to more quickly decode the E-DCH, an E-TFCI must be placed in the E-DCH. Specifically, "the E-TFCI should be provided in known positions for each 2 ms TTI." *See Malkamaki at [0041].* Alternatively, the E-TFCI can be multiplexed or placed in the first bits of each half slot. *See Malkamaki at [0041].* That is, the E-TFCI relates to the current E-DCH and subsequent E-DCHs.

Thus, *Malkamaki* does not correspond to claim 1. As noted above, the E-TFCI of *Malkamaki* corresponding to the E-DCH can be placed in the same TTI. Further, "[i]f the TFC were always fixed over 10 ms radio frame [sic], less E-TFC signaling would be required, e.g., only one E-TFCI would be needed for each 10 ms radio frame[.]" *See Malkamaki at [0041].* That is, the E-TFCI transmitted in each TTI of *Malkamaki*

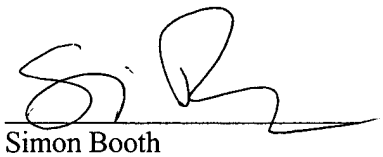
corresponds to the E-DCH of the same TTI or later TTI's. However, this does not correspond to claim 1, which recites transmitting a first E-TFCI in a first transmission time interval (TTI) to a Node B by a UE before transmitting a first E-DCH in a second TTI corresponding to the first E-TFCI, wherein the second TTI includes a second E-TFCI that corresponds to a second E-DCH in a third TTI.

Further, neither none of the cited art cure at least the above-noted deficiencies of *Malkamaki*. Thus, for at least the foregoing reasons, claim 1 and all claims depending therefrom would not have been obvious from *Malkamaki* applied alone or in any reasonable combination with *Hwang* and/or *Tiirola*.

III. Conclusion

The Applicants submit that the above amendments and arguments are fully responsive to the Office Action dated October 14, 2009. Further, the Applicants submit that, for at least the foregoing reasons, all pending claims are in condition for allowance and notice to that effect is requested. Should the Examiner have any questions, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned at the telephone number indicated below.

Respectfully submitted,



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